

With the President's Compliments

THE ANNUAL ADDRESS
DELIVERED TO THE
ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS
OF LONDON

On Monday, 14 April, 1930

BY
THE PRESIDENT
SIR JOHN ROSE BRADFORD, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.,
M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.



London

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PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

At the present time there are 395 Fellows of the College as compared with 91 in 1825. There are also 3 Honorary Fellows, elected under Bye-Law XLII on the occasion of the Harvey Tercentenary in May, 1928. Of the present Fellows 15 have been elected under Bye-Law XXXVIII (b), whereby medical practitioners not Members of the College, who have distinguished themselves in any branch of the science or practice of medicine, can be elected Fellows. Since the last Presidential Address 10 Fellows have died.

The number of Members on 1 January was 1,037 *as/* compared with 983 a year ago. Seven have died, and 22 have been elected to the Fellowship.

The Licentiates admitted during the year 1929 numbered 575. During the same period 46 Licentiates became Members.

The Diplomates in Public Health admitted during 1929 numbered 95; in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 75; in Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery, 51; in Psychological Medicine, 22; and in Laryngology and Otology, 19.

HONOURS.

The following Honours have been conferred by His Majesty the King on the following Fellows, Members and Licentiates of the College during the Presidential year:—

O.M. : Robert Bridges (Fellow).

P.C. : Lord Dawson of Penn (Fellow).

G.C.V.O. : Sir Humphry Davy Rolleston, Bt.
(Fellow).

Baronet : Sir Edward Farquhar Buzzard (Fellow).
Sir Hugh Mallinson Rigby (Licentiate).

K.C.B. : Sir Frederick Stanley Hewett (Licentiate).

K.C.M.G. : Andrew Balfour (Fellow).

K.C.V.O. : Russell Facey Wilkinson (Licentiate).

K.B.E. : Stanley Seymour Argyle (Licentiate).
Thomas Henry Symons (Licentiate).

Knighthood : Robert Stanton Woods (Member).

: / C.B. / Maurice Alan Cassidy (Fellow).
Henry Cadman Whiteside (Licentiate).
Harold Percy Waller Barrow (Licentiate).
Robert William Basil Hall (Licentiate).
Arthur Brownfield Fry (Licentiate).

C.M.G. : William James Deacon Innes (Licentiate).
Oliver Francis Haynes Atkey (Licentiate).

C.I.E. : Arthur Francis Hamilton (Licentiate).

C.V.O. Herbert Stanley French (Fellow).
Frank Dutch Howitt (Member).
Lionel Ernest Howard Whitby (Member).
Sir George Washington Badgerow
(Licentiate).

M.V.O. : Edward Charles Dodds (Member).

O.B.E. : William Innes Gerrard (Member).
Frank Lewis Smith (Licentiate).
Edgar Huntley (Licentiate).
Harold Armstrong Crouch (Licentiate).
William Alfred Stedwell Lamborn
(Licentiate).

M.B.E. : Thomas Fawsitt (Licentiate).

PRIZES AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

The *Baly Medal* was awarded to Dr. Edgar Douglas Adrian.

The *Bisset Hawkins Medal* to Dr. Edward Mellanby.

The *Jenks Memorial Scholarship* to Francis Sansome Mitchell Heggs.

The *Mackenzie Mackinnon Research Fellowships* to Dr. G. Scott Williamson and Dr. Thomas Cecil Hunt.

In 1928, in connection with the celebration of the Tercentenary of the publication by William Harvey of

the *De Motu Cordis*, the College decided to elect a small number of Honorary Fellows to mark their appreciation of the services rendered to medicine by men distinguished in other walks of life. Among the four Honorary Fellows elected was the Earl of Balfour, and his name appeared first on the College List. The manifold services rendered by Lord Balfour to the State in peace and war throughout his long life were great and conspicuous, and the Royal College of Physicians was glad to seize the opportunity of expressing on behalf of the profession of medicine the appreciation of all interested in the development of knowledge, whether in philosophy, science or medicine, in the keen sympathy that Lord Balfour displayed in their aims. Lord Balfour was a most striking example of a statesman who had a real interest in natural knowledge and was always ready to promote its advancement by all means in his power, and up to the very end of his life he rendered most valuable aid to medicine in many directions, but more especially by his services on the Medical Research Council.

The Fellows will remember that during the last few years the question of providing further accommodation for the purposes of this College has been discussed by the Comitia on several occasions. During the past year a committee has again been considering this question and has, in the light of the evidence brought before it and the advice of technical experts, come to the conclusion that expansion on the present site is not practicable if the needs of the College are to be fully met. At the present time for a variety of reasons the question of the possibility of acquiring another site cannot be fully explored, but it is probable that it may be possible in the near future to ascertain whether any suitable sites are available. In the meantime the committee has been concerned with the question of the accommodation really required, and when this difficult matter has been fully considered a report will be presented to the Comitia in due course.

The College building is now in a satisfactory state of repair and the damage done by the very serious outbreak of dry-rot has been repaired. During the last year a

further outbreak was found in the wooden shelves of the museum in the basement, but this has now been overcome by replacing the wooden with steel shelves.

The Board of Trade have now granted the Licence to the College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists, as has been reported to the Comitia, and the new College is now in being. In this connection it will be remembered that the two Royal Colleges have now agreed to establish a Diploma in Obstetrics and Gynaecology and the Comitia will be asked shortly to proceed to the appointment of examiners for this purpose.

The scheme for the curriculum and examinations for this Diploma have been laid down by the Committee of Management after consultation with representative obstetricians and gynaecologists and has been adopted by the College, and this scheme has been framed with the intention of furnishing a diploma that will be a guarantee of a high standard of attainment in the subjects.

In connection with the subject of examinations it is gratifying to be able to report that the Censors are very satisfied with the modifications that have been introduced in the method of allotting marks at the examination for the M.R.C.P. The more recent examinations conducted with the changed system have been much more satisfactory and have not led to any adverse criticism.

FINANCE.

The income from the invested funds of the College was £3,664, being an increase of £294 over that of the previous year; the fees received from the Fellowship were £874, an increase of £342. The gross receipts from the examination and election fees of Members were £4,065, a decrease of £36. The receipts from the Conjoint Board were £8,660, an increase of £591. The total receipts of the College during the year were therefore £17,244, as against £16,053 during the previous year, an increase of £1,191. In addition, a gift was received of £1,000 from Lord Beaverbrook.

The expenditure was £9,366, an increase of £758, mainly due to an additional £218 for the Library and £624 for building operations in the Secretary's office and residence. £1,800 of current bank account and the £1,000 gift from Lord Beaverbrook, together with £7,700 from College funds, were invested in trust securities.

In February, 1929, the College received from Mr. Stanley Baldwin a sum of £1,000, being a grant from the money which Lord Beaverbrook had placed at his disposal in gratitude for his and his associates' escape in a recent motor accident. The sum was directed to be expended "for the furtherance of medical knowledge, research studentships, contributions to scientific equipment or to the library." The College resolved to employ the gift in the acquisition for the library of works which it would otherwise be unable to obtain.

An oil portrait of Dr. Mark Akenside, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., and a small portrait of Dr. John Conolly have been purchased by the College. A copy of the portrait in oils of the late Dr. Wilson Fox, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., by Val Prinsep, R.A., was presented to the College by his grandson, Mr. Wilson Fox.

Messrs. Price Waterhouse & Co. were appointed auditors to the College in place of Mr. R. H. Hoare.

Obituary Notices.

JOHN MITCHELL BRUCE.

John Mitchell Bruce, the son of Mr. A. Bruce, was born at Keig, Inverurie, Aberdeenshire, in 1846, and was educated at Aberdeen Grammar School and at the University of Aberdeen, where he graduated M.A. in 1866. He studied medicine, however, in London, entering the Medical School of the Middlesex Hospital, a school that for many years has had links with the University of Aberdeen, and, after an exceptionally distinguished student career, graduated with high honours at the University of London in 1870, obtaining the gold medal in forensic medicine. After graduation, in accordance with the custom of the time, he studied for a time abroad, more especially in Vienna, and on his return worked for some time in London under the aegis of Burdon Sanderson and Klein at the Brown Institution, at that time an active centre of research in pathology both from the experimental and histological side. Mitchell Bruce thus had a training of wide range, a thorough grounding in arts, then a full clinical training, and finally, an opportunity of watching and taking part in the awakening in this country in the 'seventies to the need for the application of the exact methods of experimental enquiry to ensure the adequate development and progress of medicine. At this time of changing outlook he was one who was associated with a band of young workers, including Ferrier and Brunton amongst others, and, although his subsequent life work was more especially associated with practical clinical medicine and therapeutics, nevertheless, he always retained a most lively interest in and sympathy with the work of the laboratory. In 1872 he took the degree of M.D. in the University of London. In the previous year he had been appointed lecturer in physiology and pathology in the Medical School of Charing Cross Hospital, and so began the long and honourable connection with the Hospital with which he was so closely identified throughout his career.

In 1873 he was appointed assistant physician, in 1882 physician, and on his retirement in 1904 consulting physician, and from 1883 to 1890 he filled the office of dean of the Medical School. Further he lectured for a long series of years first in materia medica and later on medicine. Although Mitchell Bruce was recognised as an authority on materia medica and therapeutics both from his record as a teacher and also as the author of a well-known textbook that passed through many editions, yet it was more especially as a teacher of clinical medicine that he excelled, and for many years his ward teaching at Charing Cross Hospital and at the Hospital for Consumption at Brompton was recognised as amongst the very best in London. His clinical teaching was characterised by great honesty of purpose, accuracy and thoroughness, considerable power of graphic description, and great kindliness both to his patients and his students. It is not surprising therefore that he achieved distinction as a clinical teacher and that his services as a consultant were much in request by practitioners, who always realised that they received much assistance from his advice and from the care and attention that he devoted to the cases submitted to him. #

In addition to his appointments at Charing Cross Hospital, Mitchell Bruce was for many years physician to the East London Hospital for Children, to the Brompton Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, and to King Edward VII Sanatorium at Midhurst. Notwithstanding the claims of hospital work and those of a large practice, Mitchell Bruce was a prolific writer. In his earlier years he contributed to the medical press, more especially to the *Medical Times and Gazette*, and was at one time a co-editor of the *Practitioner*. Later he undertook the arduous duty of assistant editor of Quain's "Dictionary of Medicine," and much of the success of this well-known work was due to his care and assiduity. His well-known textbook of "Materia Medica and Therapeutics," the first edition of which appeared in 1884, passed through some ten editions and was a deservedly popular work, and another valuable production of his was his book on "The Principles of Treatment." In medicine he made several contributions to the study of affections of the cardio-vascular system and both his

Lettsomian Lectures to the Medical Society and his Lumleian Lectures to this College were devoted to this subject.

In this College Mitchell Bruce was a familiar figure and a regular attendant at the comitia even in these last years when his health was far from satisfactory and attendance at meetings must have been difficult and irksome to him, but the presence of physical disability did not prevent the genial greeting that he accorded to all. He became a Member of the College in 1872 and was elected to the Fellowship in 1878. He served on the Council in 1897, 1898 and 1899, as Censor in 1906 and 1907, and as Senior Censor in 1911, and in that year also delivered the Lumleian Lectures. In 1913 he was Harveian Orator. He served the College as an Examiner for no less than three periods of four years each extending from 1884 to 1896.

The University of Aberdeen conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D., and he was an Honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland. In 1919 he was created C.V.O.

He died at the age of 83 at his house in Harley Street on 7 July, 1929.

WILLIAM EWART.

William Ewart, who died on 11 August, 1929, was born in London on 26 December, 1848. His father was English, but his mother French, and he was educated at the University of Paris, where he took the degree of Bachelier ès Lettres. In 1869 he entered the Medical School of St. George's Hospital, but his student career was somewhat interrupted by the Franco-German War, and he has recorded in the "St. George's Hospital Reports" some of his experiences whilst serving with the French forces as a junior medical officer. After qualifying by taking the two diplomas of M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. in 1871 and 1872, and filling the post of house physician at St. George's Hospital, he entered Gonville and Caius College in 1873 and became a Scholar of the College in 1875. In 1876 he obtained a first-class in the Natural Sciences Tripos in physiology and served throughout the

year 1876 as house physician at Addenbrooke's Hospital. In 1877, after proceeding to the degree of M.B., he studied for a time in Berlin, and on his return to London was appointed curator of the museum and lecturer on physiology at St. George's Hospital, and in 1882 was elected assistant physician. At this time he was also appointed to the staff of the Brompton Hospital for Diseases of the Chest as assistant physician and pathologist, and from this time onwards he more especially devoted himself to the study of thoracic disease both from the clinical and the pathological points of view. Ewart ~~more especially~~ studied the morbid anatomy of pulmonary cavities in relation to the changes brought about by the healing processes of nature, and his work was characterised by an extraordinary wealth of detail and concentration on what many would have regarded as small and comparatively unimportant points. He took great pains in all work and was most conscientious in making himself not only thoroughly familiar with the material of his observations but also with the literature of the subject and the views of others. The results of his study of pulmonary cavities were given in his Goulstonian Lectures, "Pulmonary Cavities, their Origin, Growth and Repair," to this College in 1882, and were subsequently in expanded form published under the title of "Pulmonary Cavities." In this early work he made the important observation that the so-called apical lesion of pulmonary tuberculosis does not in fact arise at the actual apex of the lung in all cases and that in many, if not in most, it is situated at a lower level than the actual apex.

In 1887 he became full physician at St. George's Hospital, and in conformity with the custom at his hospital resigned his appointment at the Brompton Hospital and devoted himself exclusively for the next twenty years to the teaching of clinical medicine at St. George's. He was extraordinarily conscientious and regular in his attendance, meticulous in his attention to detail, although prone to be diffuse and apparently anxious often to find other explanations for phenomena of clinical medicine that seemed to others capable of more simple solution. Nevertheless, his devotion to his hospital work could not be other than a stimulating example, and he was indefatigable both in his efforts as a teacher and

as one anxious to advance the art of medicine. He was skilful in the art of physical examination, especially in auscultation and percussion, and he devoted much attention to these matters and wrote extensively on the subject. In addition to his work on pulmonary diseases, Ewart was much interested in the question of the influence and value of climate in the treatment of disease, and he contributed to the volumes brought out in 1895 by the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society on "The Climates and Baths of Great Britain."

In this College William Ewart was a well-known figure, regular in his attendance at the comitia even in the later years when he was crippled with rheumatism and could only move with difficulty. He became a Member of the College in 1874 and was elected a Fellow in 1881, giving the Goulstonian Lectures in 1882. He was an Examiner for two periods, firstly from 1885 to 1887, and secondly from 1894 to 1897, and he served on the Council from 1901 to 1903. His latter years were saddened by ill-health and considerable anxiety. Notwithstanding the possession of much knowledge, conscientiousness and intense application to his work, he never achieved a degree of professional success commensurate with his attainments. Nevertheless, he always retained a courteous and reserved demeanour, and the College will miss the presence of one of the most familiar of its senior Fellows.

FLETCHER BEACH.

Fletcher Beach, another of our most senior Fellows, was born on 9 March, 1845, at Bridport, Dorset, and died at Coulsdon, Surrey, on 18 August, 1929. He was educated at Dorchester Grammar School and then entered King's College, London, to study medicine, qualifying as M.R.C.S. England in 1868, and graduating M.B. London in 1874. He held several resident and other junior hospital appointments and then, determining to devote himself to psychological medicine, he became resident assistant physician to Bethlem Royal Hospital. In 1876 he proceeded to the United States of America to study the methods employed there in the institutions

devoted to the care of mentally defective children, and was then appointed by the Metropolitan Asylums Board as medical superintendent of the School for Imbecile Children at Darenth. He held this appointment for some twenty years. He did much work in advocating measures for improving the education and care of the feeble-minded and was one of those who were actively concerned in promoting legislation for the mentally defective that culminated in the Mental Deficiency Act of 1913. He was also an active member of the National Association for the Feeble Minded and acted as consultant to this body.

On retiring from his appointment at Darenth, Fletcher Beach embarked on consulting practice in London and was appointed physician to out-patients at the West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases and physician to the Chalfont Colony for Epileptics. In 1895 he became full physician to the West End Hospital and in 1907, when he retired for reasons of health, he was senior physician and was appointed consulting physician. He then went to reside at Coulsdon, but on the outbreak of the war, notwithstanding his age, he gave his services to the Cane Hill Mental Hospital and worked there throughout the war.

Fletcher Beach was also an active member of the British Medical Association and took an active part in the work of the Parliamentary Bills Committee, and more especially in matters dealing with lunacy reform. He was a constant attendant at International Medical Congresses and had a large number of foreign friends. He contributed many articles to the medical press and published a treatise in 1895 on the "Treatment and Education of Mentally Feeble Children," and articles on Idiocy and Imbecility to Hack Tuke's "Dictionary of Psychological Medicine" in 1892, and jointly with Dr. Shuttleworth to Allbutt and Rolleston's "System of Medicine" (1910). ?

Fletcher Beach was fond of travel, and in his younger days was an Alpine climber. In this College he became a Member in 1877, and was elected to the Fellowship in 1890. He was twice married, but his only son, who distinguished himself in the late war and received the D.S.O., died as a sequel of wounds received in action.

FREDERICK FOORD CAIGER.

Frederick Foord Caiger was born in December, 1860, and died suddenly whilst away in Scotland on holiday on September 5, 1929. He was the son of Frederick Henry Caiger, F.R.I.B.A., and was educated at Westminster School. On leaving school he entered the Medical School of St. Thomas's Hospital, and had a distinguished career there as a student and also at the University of London. He was Mead Medallist at St. Thomas's and graduated as M.B. with high honours at the University of London in 1883. He proceeded to the M.D. London in 1886, and subsequently took the ~~D.Ph.~~ Cambridge. After filling several resident appointments at St. Thomas's Hospital he entered the service of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, and thus began his life work. His first appointment was that of assistant medical officer at the Northern Fever Hospital, but he only held this post for a short time as, owing to the efficient manner in which he discharged his duties, he was appointed Medical Superintendent of the South Western Hospital at Stockwell in 1889, and he served continuously in this appointment until his retirement in 1926. His work at Stockwell was of a very high order, and Caiger rapidly obtained a lasting reputation as a clinician of remarkable ability in that branch of medicine to which he devoted his life. His skill as a diagnostician was generally recognised in this special and difficult class of case, and hence his opinion was much valued not only by his hospital colleagues, but also by others, as, for instance, his medical brethren at St. Thomas's Hospital, and later on his retirement from the Metropolitan Asylums Board by medical practitioners generally. As a clinician Caiger was always ready to avail himself of the newer procedures developed by the progress of enquiry, and hence his methods and his teaching were always essentially progressive. Hence the courses of instruction at his hospital were always extremely attractive, and much sought after, and students not uncommonly had difficulty, owing to the number applying, in obtaining admission to his classes. Caiger made many contributions to textbooks of medicine and systems of medicine such as Allchin's "Manual,"

D.P.H.

Quain's "Dictionary" and Allbutt's "System of Medicine." He also frequently gave addresses on matters within the range of his special department of medicine to medical societies, but he did not himself write any treatise on the subject.

In addition to his skill as a clinician he was also an able administrator, and took an active part in several matters of importance. Thus he was a member of the Anti-typhoid Inoculation Committee appointed by the Army Council in 1904, and his services there were of very considerable value and importance. He also had much to do in the organisation of the Fountain Hospital during a severe epidemic of scarlet fever in 1893, and in 1899 in the case of the Grove Fever Hospital with an epidemic of enteric fever. In 1925 he was instrumental in securing the creation by the Asylums Board of a Director of Research and Pathological Services, thus giving further evidence of the breadth of his views and of his sympathy with the more modern methods of research in disease. At this time and in part during the last years of his service under the Asylums Board he was chief medical officer, and his advice was thus constantly sought on all questions concerning the efficiency and development of the service for dealing with infectious diseases.

At St. Thomas's Hospital, Caiger was to all intents the appointed teacher for the study of infectious diseases as the students of this hospital invariably attended his instruction at Stockwell, and his services were so highly appreciated that in 1921 he was appointed Emeritus Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital. In this college, Caiger became a Member in 1891, was elected to the Fellowship in 1900, and served on the Council in 1918, 1919, and 1920. In 1904 he was Bradshaw Lecturer, and selected as his subject the "Treatment of Enteric Fever."

Caiger was a man with an attractive personality, friendly, simple in his tastes, kindly in his judgments of others, and hence had a large circle of friends. He was fond of travel and an outdoor life, and was a very good golfer. He married in 1895 Madeline, daughter of Alexander Orr, and she survives him, but his only son was killed in the Great War, in November, 1916.

SEYMOUR JOHN SHARKEY.

Seymour John Sharkey, an outstanding figure in the Medical School of St. Thomas's Hospital and in this College, was born on 10 July, 1847, at St. Peter's, Jersey, and died on 6 September, 1929, at his residence in Portland Place. He was the third son of Dr. Edmund Patrick Sharkey, a scholar of Trinity College, Dublin, who, prior to his retirement, practised at Ballinasloe. Seymour Sharkey was educated at Christ's Hospital, which was then on its original site in Newgate Street, under the headmastership of Dr. Jacob. In 1866, he was elected to an open classical scholarship at Jesus College, and ~~he~~ obtained a second class in classical moderations in 1868, ~~and in~~ 1870 he was placed in the first class in the honour school of natural science, and he obtained the Radcliffe Travelling Fellowship in 1873. Sharkey had thus a very distinguished career as an undergraduate at Oxford, and was much attracted by natural science, being not only a student, but also for some time a demonstrator to Professor Rolleston, to whom he was much attached. Amongst his contemporaries at Oxford was the late Sir Ray Lankester, and in a competitive examination for a College Fellowship, the late Professor Huxley, who was the examiner, had very great difficulty in making the award, and only after mature consideration finally made the award to Lankester, on the ground that the subject he had selected for an essay was the better suited to the purpose. It is interesting to recall the very thorough training that Sharkey went through in natural science, and especially in biology, before devoting himself to the career of a physician. As Radcliffe Fellow he studied abroad for three years, more especially at the Universities of Berlin, Vienna and Paris, and on his return completed his education in medicine at St. Thomas's Hospital. In 1875 he took the degree of M.B. Oxford, and was appointed resident assistant physician at St. Thomas's Hospital. In 1879 he was appointed assistant physician, becoming full physician in 1890, and consulting physician in 1910 on his retirement from the active full staff.

Sharkey's medical life was bound up with St. Thomas's Hospital; he was jealous of its reputation and its interests,

and he devoted himself to maintaining and developing its great traditions as a centre of clinical teaching. He followed in the footsteps of two great teachers of clinical medicine there—Murchison and Bristowe—and doubtless in some respects he was both consciously and unconsciously influenced by their methods, but Sharkey had a very marked individuality of his own, and to this his success as a teacher was in no small measure due. He had a singularly acute mind especially developed on its critical side, and doubtless his training, both in classics and in science, had developed this into a most effective weapon in attacking both the problems of disease and also the problem of what is the best and most effective method of teaching that difficult subject, clinical medicine. He was thoroughly imbued with the fundamental necessity for extreme accuracy of, and honesty in, observation, and if the Socratic method, to which he was greatly attached, gave opportunities for the play of sarcasm, of which he was no mean exponent on occasion, nevertheless it was a singularly efficient method for impressing the fundamentals of medicine on the student. Notwithstanding the strenuous character of his teaching, its great merits were always recognised by his audience and many generations of St. Thomas's men have borne testimony to the really great services he rendered as a clinical teacher.

As a physician he was careful, painstaking, and very observant, often taking much time in arriving at a conclusion and not given to changing his mind once a decision had been arrived at. His opinion was much valued by those best qualified to judge, *i.e.*, his professional brethren, colleagues and students. Although Sharkey was a very able and competent physician, he did not obtain the success in practice that he was entitled to, and his reputation was a professional, rather than a public one. The qualities of mind that ensured his success as a teacher and an observer were not those to command an equal success in the daily practice of his profession as a consultant, but later in his life they were of singular service to him in the appointment he held as medical adviser to the Treasury. Here he had to decide most intricate medical questions that constantly arose in discussions on the commutation of pensions in cases

of injury and ill-health. His accurate and judicial mind dealt with these matters so successfully that his decisions were very rarely challenged, either by the Government authorities on the one hand, or by the representatives of employees on the other.

In this College Sharkey became a Member in 1879, was elected to the Fellowship in 1885, and delivered the Goulstonian Lectures on "Spasm in Chronic Nerve Disease" in 1886. He was an Examiner from 1893 to 1897, and served on the Council from 1902 to 1904; he was Censor from 1908 to 1910, Senior Censor in 1912, and was the representative of the College on the University of London Senate from 1911 to 1919. In 1906 he was Bradshaw Lecturer, and selected as his subject the vexed question of the value of rectal alimentation.

Sharkey's interests in medicine were, in the main, on the clinical side and he was essentially a general physician, but he devoted special attention, especially during the first half of his life, to diseases of the nervous system, and he filled the office of President of the Neurological Society. Although Sharkey was very specially identified with St. Thomas's Hospital and was greatly esteemed for his services there by his colleagues and students, he had a wide circle of warm friends drawn from far beyond the confines of his medical school. He was esteemed for his great honesty of purpose and for the straightforward manner in which he expressed his opinion of men and things. His life-long friend and inseparable companion was the late Sir George Savage, and for many years they shared a country residence where they both practised the art of dry fly-fishing, in which Sharkey was an acknowledged expert.

Sharkey's social gifts made him a most welcome member, like his friend Savage, of many medical clubs, and he maintained his membership of these to within a few months of the end, and he will be much missed. In 1914 he received the honour of knighthood, and he retained his health and vigour to within a few months of his final illness.

A memorial service was held in the Chapel of St. Thomas's Hospital on 9 September, and was attended by representatives of this College and a large body of friends.

ERNEST EDWARD GLYNN.

Ernest Edward Glynn, the eldest son of our Fellow Professor T. R. Glynn, was born in Liverpool in 1873, and died at Nerquis, near Mold, on 22 September, 1929. He was educated at first in Liverpool and then entered Clare College, Cambridge, in 1892, with the intention of reading for the theological tripos, but after a year's study he decided to abandon theology and devote himself to the pursuit of natural science and, finally, to the art and science of medicine. He graduated as M.B., B.Ch., Cambridge, in 1901, having previously taken the diplomas of the two Royal Colleges in 1898. He served as house physician in the Royal Infirmary, Liverpool, and shortly after completing his term of office was appointed Holt Fellow in pathology at the University of Liverpool, and so began his association with the late Sir Rubert Boyce. In 1902 he was appointed physician to the Liverpool Hospital for Consumption, and in 1904 assistant physician to the Liverpool Royal Infirmary, and thus started on the career of a consulting physician, but, owing partly to local conditions and largely to Glynn's predilection for a more purely scientific career, he did not follow the path of pure clinical medicine for long. At this time, Sir Rubert Boyce was professor of pathology in Liverpool and was actively engaged in the fuller development of his subject with that remarkable energy that was such a characteristic feature of his nature. His health became much impaired and Glynn was requested to take an important share in the work of the department. In 1906 Glynn himself was rather seriously ill as a result of a post-mortem wound and had to take a holiday of some months. On his return, his services were again required in the department of pathology owing to the ill-health of the professor, and Glynn, realising that he could not discharge the duties required of him in the pathological laboratories in addition to those devolving on him as a clinician, decided to relinquish clinical medicine and devote himself wholeheartedly to pathology. He was appointed deputy professor and on the death of Boyce, in 1912, became full professor, and the rest of his life was devoted to fuller development of pathological studies in the University of Liverpool, and this depart-

Boyce died

in 1911

ment, under his inspiring and stimulating leadership, reached a very high level of efficiency. His early association with and persistent interest in clinical medicine materially influenced his outlook on pathological questions and he was never an academic pathologist, but rather one always striving to bring the results achieved in his science to the aid and advancement of the means available for solving the daily problems of clinical medicine. Further, his outlook in pathology was a wide one and not confined to any one special branch. Thus, some of his work dealt with questions of morbid anatomy, as, for instance, his work on adrenal tumours in relation to sex changes, and here his work had immediate and direct practical results. Other work dealt with questions of immunity and some was directly bacteriological. He also did much work on the difficult and vexed question of post-operative thrombosis and in conjunction with others carried out researches on the blood platelets. He also conducted a laborious and important research on the Wassermann reaction and a certain question on/s/ as to the relative value of mercurial and arsenical treatment in syphilis. In addition to displaying capacity as an investigator, Glynn was remarkably skilful as a designer of apparatus required to further particular investigations and was remarkably ingenious in his methods. Lastly, he was a most capable teacher, inclined to dogmatism that was often effective in his teaching, and he was remarkably successful in stimulating and maintaining the interests of his students in his subject. He served as Treasurer of the Pathological Society and took an active part in promoting the success of this Society. During the war he served as a captain in the R.A.M.C. and acted as one of the pathologists in the Western Command.

In this College Glynn was admitted to the Membership in 1904 and was elected a Fellow in 1913. His health was much impaired during the later years of his life as he suffered from diabetes mellitus, and some two years ago the progress of the malady was such that he resigned the chair of Pathology and retired to Nerquis, near Mold, where he died on 22 September.

WILLIAM GORDON.

William Gordon, one of the sons of Mr. George Gordon, J.P., was born at Strabane, County Tyrone, in 1863, and was educated privately. After obtaining an exhibition and scholarship at Trinity College, Cambridge, he proceeded to Cambridge and was one of a group of young men many of whom achieved marked distinction later on in natural science, such as Bateson, Shipley, Adami, and others. The Cambridge School of Biological Sciences was at this period very active both on the morphological and physiological sides, as a result of the striking work produced by the group of teachers and investigators that Michael Foster had gathered round him, and Gordon was much influenced in his subsequent career by this early training. He obtained a first class in both parts of the Natural Science Tripos and then entered the medical school of University College, London, where he served as house physician. He also, for a time, studied at Heidelberg. He took the M.B. and B.Ch. degrees at Cambridge in 1890, and in the same year settled in Exeter and, on the occasion of a vacancy in the hospital staff, secured the appointment of physician to the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital. From this time onward he became identified with the medical life of Exeter and the West of England and his keenness and enthusiasm soon led to the recognition of his abilities both by his professional brethren and the lay world, and with the lapse of years he became one of the best known of West Country physicians and his services were much in request and highly valued. In medicine Gordon was more especially interested in the clinical side of the subject and most of all in pulmonary and cardiac diseases. In the case of the latter he devoted attention to the study of the physical signs of organic cardiac disease, but in the case of the former he was more specially concerned with the problems relating to the prevalence of phthisis. To this question he devoted many years of his life, sparing himself no labour in a series of studies devoted to demonstrating that climatic influences in the form of rain-bearing winds were a potent factor in the etiology of the malady. He was full of enthusiasm for his subject and amassed a great store of material in the course of his work, and, although

firmly convinced himself of the accuracy of his conclusions, these did not always receive acceptance from others, but all recognised the singular devotion he displayed in the pursuit of his aim. He was a very painstaking and conscientious clinician, spending much time in the wards of his hospital and extremely solicitous for the welfare of the patients committed to his charge. In addition to his post as physician to the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital he was also physician to the West of England Eye Infirmary and to the Exeter Dispensary.

In addition to his work as a clinician, Gordon was a most active member of the British Medical Association and took a large and prominent share in the professional activities of that body. He was a member of Council from 1893 to 1897, and perhaps his most important work in this connection was that done whilst he was Chairman of the Parliamentary Bills Sub-Committee in the years 1896 to 1898, when Army medical reform was under discussion. He took a leading part in placing before the then Secretary of State for War the views of the Association on the reforms that were necessary if the Army Medical Service was to attract the type of officer that was desired. In 1898 the Royal Army Medical Corps was created by Royal Warrant and in July of that year the President of the British Medical Association expressed the thanks of the Association to Dr. Gordon for the part he had taken in the matter and the services he had rendered. Throughout his life he served the Association, filling a number of offices, and at the meeting in Exeter in 1907 he was President of the Section of Medicine. In the Royal Society of Medicine he was President of the Balneological and Climatological Section and delivered the Hyde Lecture in 1913.

Gordon was a man with artistic tastes, and fond of books, more especially those dealing with historical subjects, and his retentive memory for facts and detail was quite phenomenal. He also had considerable facility as a pianist. During the War he served on the staff of No. 1 Temporary Hospital at Exeter from 1914 to 1918. In this College Gordon became a Licentiate in 1888 and a Member in 1891, and was elected to the Fellowship in 1903. He remained in active work until quite recently, although he had retired from the Exeter Hospital under

the age clause in 1928, and was in his usual good health. In September last he contracted influenza and died from its effects on 1 October, 1929, leaving a widow and one son to mourn his loss.

LAURENCE BALL.

Laurence Ball, who died in his consulting room suddenly, from a first attack of angina pectoris, on 20 November, 1929, had only recently been elected to the Fellowship of this College and his premature death is a great loss to the Birmingham Medical School, where he had established a remarkable reputation as a kindly and most efficient teacher of clinical medicine.

Ball was a Birmingham man, the only son of an architect in that city, and was born in 1884. He entered the Medical School of the University of Birmingham and took the degrees of M.B., B.S. London, in 1907. Many years later, *i.e.*, in 1921, he took the M.D. London and obtained the Gold Medal. He filled the posts of house physician and house surgeon at the Birmingham and Midland Hospital for Sick Children, house physician at the Queen's Hospital for one year, and then resident medical officer at the Birmingham General Hospital. Thus, he had an unusually large experience of resident clinical appointments. He subsequently studied for a time in London. On returning to his native city he was appointed pathologist and assistant physician to the Queen's Hospital, and at the time of his death he was on the staff of this hospital as physician, having been appointed full physician in 1926. He was also physician to the Children's Hospital and to the Birmingham and Midland Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System. In the University of Birmingham he was at the time of his death joint professor of medicine, having previously been a lecturer in pathology.

Although Laurence Ball did not contribute to the literature of medicine, nor did he pursue any research work, nevertheless he did much to advance the cause of medicine owing to his influence as a most inspiring and successful teacher. His knowledge of medicine was extensive and sound and largely based on his earlier

pathological studies. He had considerable powers of lucid exposition and his courses of instruction were therefore much esteemed by his students, who were also attracted, like others, by his winning personality.

Although Ball was primarily a physician and a clinical teacher, he also was much interested in the legal side of medicine and his opinion on medico-legal problems was much valued and he was frequently consulted in such matters. During the War he served at the Front in France and Italy, and was mentioned in General Plumer's despatches for gallant and distinguished service in the field and received the Military Cross.

In this College he obtained the Membership in 1911 and was elected a Fellow in 1928.

He was unmarried and is survived by his father.

ARTHUR TEMPLER DAVIES.

Arthur Templer Davies, who died at Welwyn, on 24 November, 1929, was the son of Dr. Herbert Davies, and the grandson of Dr. Thomas Davies, both Fellows of this College, and was born in Finsbury Square in 1858. He was educated at Charterhouse, where he was an exhibitioner in natural science, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1880 he obtained a second class in the *Caps.* natural science tripos. He subsequently took the M.B. degree and proceeded to the M.D. Cambridge in 1891, having pursued his medical studies at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where he served both as house physician and as casualty physician. Dr. Arthur Davies started in practice in the City, in his father's house in Finsbury Square, and succeeded his father in more than one important appointment. Thus, like his father, he became physician to the Bank of England and also physician to the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest. As regards the latter appointment, this position had been held not only by his father but also by his grandfather, Dr. Thomas Davies, who was in his day a well-known authority on diseases of the chest.

Dr. Arthur Davies was also appointed physician to the Metropolitan Hospital and later to the Royal Ventnor Hospital, and to all these institutions he rendered constant

and faithful service throughout his life, not only by his professional services but also by his work as a member of the committees and boards managing the hospitals. Arthur Davies was more specially associated with that side of medicine that deals with life assurance, and held a large number of appointments to life assurance corporations, and he took an active part in the work of the Society of Life Assurance Medical Officers, and was at one time president of the Society. His large experience and sound judgment were much appreciated in this department of medical practice. Although more especially interested in pulmonary diseases and in the medical problems of life assurance, he had a wide outlook in medicine, and in illustration of this it may be recalled that he was amongst the first to treat myxœdema with thyroid juice and with dried thyroid. Further, he was interested in ancient medical lore, as is well seen in his Oration to the Hunterian Society on "Organo-Therapeutics Ancient and Modern."

In this College he became a Member in 1885 and was elected to the Fellowship in 1894. On his retirement from active hospital work he resided at Welwyn, Herts, and being a keen horticulturist derived much pleasure from his garden in his later years.

He married, in 1889, Alicia, daughter of the Rev. Robert Irwin, of Trinity College, Dublin, and he had one son and one daughter.

PEVERELL SMYTHE HICHENS.

Peverell Smythe Hichens, the son of the Dean of Canterbury, was born in 1871 and died at the age of 59, at Guernsey, on 29 March, 1930. He obtained a First Class in the Honours School in Natural Sciences at Oxford in 1892, and then entered the medical school of St. Thomas's Hospital, and took his degree at Oxford in 1895. After filling the post of house physician at St. Thomas's Hospital and that of assistant resident medical officer at the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest at Brompton, he determined to practice at Northampton, and was appointed physician to the General Hospital in 1906 and shortly afterwards

consulting physician to the Northants Sanatorium. Dr. Hichens was specially interested in diseases of the chest and in sanatorium treatment, having himself been a sufferer from pulmonary disease and undergone sanatorium treatment at Nordrach. He was keenly interested in the development of sanatorium treatment in this country and rendered much valuable service in the development of the sanatorium at Creaton and obtained an honourable mention in the prize competition for King Edward's Sanatorium. he /

Hichens is said to have described himself as a "physician of the old school." He was a man of scholarly and artistic tastes and devoted his leisure to literature and to music and also to painting, showing considerable talent. Further, he was a very keen churchman, and devoted much time and energy to church matters. He was a churchwarden of Northampton Parish Church, and at one time a member of Convocation. During the War he served first at Cambridge in the First Eastern General Hospital and then in command of a C.S.S. with the Xth Army, and was involved in the disaster that occurred to this Army in the German onslaught in the spring of 1918. Subsequently to the retreat, he served with the 35th General Hospital in France.

In this College he became a Member in 1899 and was elected to the Fellowship in 1911. During the later years of his life he suffered from recurrent ill-health, and some six years ago retired to Guernsey. He leaves a widow, one son, and a married daughter.

I have to express my best thanks to the College Officers, Treasurer, Registrar, and Harveian Librarian, for the cordial support they have afforded me throughout the year and to the general body of Fellows for the uniform consideration they have extended to me on all occasions.



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